**The beginning of the modern world**

Science affects are life in many ways. Changes that led to the growth of science began in the 16th and 17th century. In 1662, the Royal Society was formed to encourage research in science. In 1676 the Royal Observatory was set up at Greenwich to study the stars.

4. What was set up in 1662?

5. What was its purpose?

6. What was set up in 1676?

7. Why is this important?

8. Give five really important reasons why there was a scientific revolution

9. Why do you think the scientific revolution led to the end of witch hunting?

**LONG TERM CAUSES FOR SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION**

1. Rediscovery of Greek and Roman ideas in the Renaissance led to questioning ideas about health, the body and the universe.
2. Challenging the Catholic Church led to challenging religious ideas about why things happened.
3. Education was taken away from the church
4. Improved metal working led to better tools
5. Better glass making led to magnifying glasses
6. Invention of printing helped spread ideas
7. Permission was granted to cut up dead bodies for experiments.



**ROYAL OBSERVATORY**



**ROYAL SOCIETY FOR SCIENCE**

**Science in the modern world**

Today we take science for granted. We assume that experiments take place to discover how things work. We carefully observed and record and experiments are checked against other experiments. New technologies produce machines that allow us to understand more about the world. This way of thinking affects things as different as the way people treat illness, put space stations in orbit, change the genetic make-up of animals and crops and produce new forms of computer and information technology.

1. What do we take for granted?
2. What do new technologies produce?
3. How has science benefitted us today?

**LEARNING OBJECTIVE**

* Why was there an increase in scientific discoveries?
* How much did medicine improve?
* Why did the great witch hunts end?
* How did the plague affect life in London?

**THE APPLIANCE OF SCIENCE**